

German U-Boats, Moving South, Sink Neutral Ship

Drive for Paris; Three Vessels Added to Toll Of Raiders Off Coast

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Norwegian Steamer Eidsvold Sent to Bottom 40 Miles From Virginia Capes

Derelict Found; No Trace of Crew

304 Saved From Carolina; 25 Missing or Dead; Total Loss, 14 Ships

The Norwegian steamer Eidsvold, the auxiliary schooner Samuel G. Mengel and the schooner Desauss were added yesterday to the list of U-boat victims along the American coast. None of these vessels was sunk yesterday, however. The known toll of the transatlantic raiders is now fourteen.

The Eidsvold was sunk at 5 p. m. Tuesday off the Virginia Capes. Her crew has been rescued. No trace has been found of the crew of the Desauss, which was discovered yesterday off the Delaware Capes, a derelict, with a great hole in her bow.

The crew and captain of the Samuel G. Mengel have been landed. Their vessel was sunk 210 miles southeast of this port on Monday afternoon. The point at which the Eidsvold was sunk would indicate that the U-boats are moving south.

Two hundred and fifty survivors of the Carolina, of the New York and Porto Rico Line, were landed here yesterday. The steamship company announced that 304 of the 329 persons on board were known to have been saved.

Reports from Atlantic City were to the effect that twenty-nine instead of twenty-eight persons were in the Carolina lifeboat that landed there. The chief engineer of the liner who was in charge of the swamped boat from which sixteen were said to have been drowned, asserted that only seven of his company had perished.

Although no recent attacks by U-boats were reported, a mine field was discovered off the port of Philadelphia and sweepers cleared a passage. Three mines were exploded and eight were recovered intact. Outward bound vessels were directed not to venture past the Brandywine Light at the Delaware Capes after nightfall, however, unless patrol boats in the vicinity reported it safe to do so.

Confidence that the menace was not overwhelming was reflected from Washington, where Secretary Daniels announced that the navy would clear the road to France and that troops and munitions would travel unchecked. In accordance with a recommendation made prior to the U-boat raid, the government life insurance rate for officers and seamen of the merchant marine was reduced from 25 cents per \$100 to 15 cents per \$100. By air and water the patrol of the coast was maintained. There were reports of firing heard at sea off the Delaware Capes, and of a hydroaeroplane that was seen to drop depth bombs, but no reports were received that a hostile submarine had been sighted.

In his account of the attack upon the French tanker Radioline on Tuesday, which was interrupted by the arrival of a destroyer, the captain of the tanker declared that when his lookout sighted the submarine at a distance of six miles its size appeared so great that he thought it a destroyer.

Neutral Ship Sunk Off Virginia Capes; U-Boats Move South

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The German submarine raiders again have disclosed their position. An announcement from the Navy Department to-day said that a neutral ship was sunk off the Virginia Capes.

U-Boat Raid Aids Plot to Sway Mexico

Germans Want to Impress Carranza, Washington Experts Assert

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)
WASHINGTON, June 5.—There is a Mexican end to the strategy of the Atlantic coast submarine attack, according to observers of Mexican affairs in Washington. Mexico is in process of organization by Germans who were already devoted to that task before the United States declared a state of war, and by others who fled south when this country became unhealthy for them. They are smart men, some of these adventurers in political warfare, and indications are not lacking in the news that comes to Washington that they have Mexico pretty well under the German thumb.

Two objects are supposed to tempt German operations in Mexico. The most immediate, and most closely identified with the new submarine venture on Atlantic coast shipping, is the attempt to shut off all crude oil shipping for the British navy from Tampico. The second is the effort to use Mexico, not merely to embarrass the United States in its war against Germany, but actually as a starting point for major operations against the United States in case the turn of European events would make it possible. Germany wants a Pacific naval base, and wants to retain her South American interests. Both might be accomplished under proper conditions through Mexico.

Carranza an Objective

Carranza becomes, therefore, one objective of the submarine campaign in American waters. It is becoming more evident now that Carranza would like to declare an even closer allegiance to Germany than he has done, but is afraid to take the step. If Carranza can be sufficiently impressed with the power of the German machine, sufficiently assured that his fortunes lie with Germany, England may suddenly discover its own attention diverted to the Mexican oil fields.

The submarine campaign becomes a great quest, partly for Carranza's benefit, and partly for the benefit of the German machine. It is a shrinking heart. Along with it go glimmering promises of a return of Texas and other southwestern states, and the promise of a new Mexico. There is some reason here as to any immediate ending of the U-boat warfare on the east coast. There is a greater readiness to believe that it has been the southern route, leading down the Atlantic and swinging around and heading north near the West Indies. This may have been in the line of experiment, or it may have been one move in the establishment or testing of submarine bases.

The laying of mines along the Atlantic also points to the existence of supply bases in the nearby Atlantic waters. A submarine cruiser equipped with Diesel engines and burning oil can carry perhaps fifteen mines. If mine laying is to become effective against American shipping, fifteen will have to be multiplied several times, even for several submarines. The existence of bases would make possible a regular program in which several submarines would range along the coast until their ammunition and floating mine supplies were exhausted. They would then return to the base for a further supply while boats already prepared would continue the program of attack and mine laying.

Giant Plane Carrying 8 Men Taken by French

Great Model, Driven by 4 Motors, Downed 28 Miles From Paris

PARIS, June 5.—An enormous German airplane, driven by four motors, has been brought down near Nanteuil-le-Haudouin, twenty-eight miles northeast of Paris, and the eight men forming its crew made prisoner. It was officially announced here to-night. The statement says:

"Our aviators were very active in the whole fighting zone. On June 4, in the course of a double expedition in the valley of the Savieres, our bombing squadrons dropped more than seven tons of projectiles on enemy concentrations, which were completely dispersed. On the night of the 4th about fourteen tons of explosives were dropped on the railway stations at Fismes, Fere-en-Tardenois, Roye and Borchain.

"Four enemy machines were brought down and two captive balloons burned. An enemy machine, on a grand model, having four motors, was brought down the night of June 1-2 in the region of Nanteuil-le-Haudouin. Its crew of eight men was made prisoner."

Open Road to France, First Aim of U. S.

Must Continue to Get Men and Munitions Across Safely, Says Daniels

Guarding of Coast To Come Second

But Navy Will Do All It Can to Clear Sea of Raiders

By C. W. Gilbert

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)
WASHINGTON, June 5.—The open road to France! To maintain that is the policy of the United States. Everything else is secondary.

Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, said this morning: "Our first business is to see that our men, our war supplies and food for the Allies get across safely and to keep the road for them open. This the navy has done and will continue to be able to do."

The Administration has had to choose between making the first consideration keeping the war traffic of this country and the Allies safe on the high seas and protecting our own coastwise shipping. It has not hesitated. It has made the election first of all to maintain our lines of communication. Secondly it will do all it can to make our own long coast line secure against marauders.

In the German undersea raid is seen two purposes: To interrupt our lines of communication, that is, to close the open road to France; and to throw us into confusion and divert us from our main job of winning the war, to the subordinate one of pursuing raiders.

First Purpose Has Failed

The first purpose has failed; otherwise it is held the U-boats would have sunk a transport, a supply ship or a food ship. They only turned to minor craft when they did not succeed with the major craft. Sinking minor craft is a diversion. It is a foray, whose purpose is to frighten us into protecting ourselves and forgetting to win the war.

The decision of the Administration to maintain the open road is militarily sound. It is a principle of strategy not to dissipate your energies, not to send your forces upon minor objectives, but to concentrate them where the war is to be won or lost, ignoring the petty annoyances which the enemy may inflict upon you elsewhere.

This is so good a rule that if these German raids fail to impair our lines of communication, fail to sink transports or food ships or supply ships on this side and bag only coastwise craft, and fail by doing this to throw us into a panic and make us forget what Mr. Daniels describes as the main end to be kept constantly in view, it is safe to predict that Germany will soon give up sending U-boats on the long voyage across the sea. The game will not be worth the candle.

It is probable, however, that in this case she will not stop until she has made one more desperate effort to stir our national instinct of self-preservation. She will be likely to raid and shell coast towns in order to throw people into a panic and make them demand that the Administration shall recall our ships and protect them, forgetting the maintenance of the open road.

Likely to Test America's Fortitude

Germany is likely before she gives up the present effort to test bitterly our national fortitude and resolution in the course of the Administration in adhering to sound military policy.

The Navy Department can and will do much to make our coast and our coastwise shipping safe, while still maintaining the open road to France. The patrol may be increased. Vessels may be armed. Convoys may be used to some extent. Camouflaging may be employed. In fact, all the devices may be resorted to which have been profitably used abroad. But the main requisite is courage and patience on the part of the country, and support of the Administration in its policy of maintaining the open road to France. Germany's war policy is to try to the soul of the enemy peoples. She tried Belgium with frightfulness, France by the quick blow at her heart, at Paris in 1914, England with air raids and the threat of starvation by the submarine warfare. She means to try the soul of America.

Freedom for Poland Agreed On by Allies

LONDON, June 5.—"At the Versailles conference," says an official announcement to-night, "the premiers of Great Britain, France and Italy agreed to the following declarations:

"The creation of a united independent Polish state, with free access to the sea, constitutes one of the conditions of a solid and just peace and the rule of right in Europe.

"The Allies have noted with satisfaction the declaration of the American Secretary of State, to which they adhere, expressing the greatest sympathy with the national aspirations of the Czechs and Jugoslavians for freedom."

Draft Registration Here Totals 36,574

Instead of the 58,000 men who, it was thought, would register here yesterday, having reached the age of twenty-one since June 5, 1917, only 36,574 registered in the five boroughs. Martin A. Conboy, Director of the Draft, thought that the discrepancy was caused by the enlistment of a good part of the missing 22,000. The figures, by boroughs, follow:

Manhattan	15,262
Brooklyn	13,276
The Bronx	4,625
Queens	2,775
Richmond	636

Senate to Kill Dry Bill at Hoover's Plea

"Orgy of Drunkenness" Would Follow Closing of Breweries, He Warns

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)
WASHINGTON, June 5.—"An orgy of drunkenness" will follow the closing of the breweries, as desired by the radical prohibition element in Congress, Food Administrator Hoover warned the country in a public statement to-night.

"If the American people want prohibition it should prohibit by legislation to that end and not force the food administration to the responsibility for an orgy of drunkenness," Mr. Hoover declared. "It is mighty difficult to get drunk on a 2 1/2 per cent beer; it will be easy enough if we force a substitution of distilled drinks for it."

Mr. Hoover and the President have both rebuked the radical prohibition element in the House for attempting to force the President's hands on closing the breweries and dismantling the wine presses.

Promises to Kill Bill

Not content with the Presidential order suspending distilling for the period of the war, the prohibitionists induced the House of Representatives to adopt an amendment, fathered by Representative Randall, of California, which withholds the appropriations in the agricultural bill until the President has issued an executive order forbidding the making of wine and beer as well as distilled liquors.

In view of the opposition of the President and Mr. Hoover, Senator Sheppard, of Texas, stated that the Senate would kill the House amendment. Senator Smith, of South Carolina, chairman of the Agriculture Committee, expressed opposition to the amendment, because of the small amount of grain used in the manufacture of alcoholic liquors.

While stating that from the strictly food conservation view he would favor suspension of brewing, Food Administrator Hoover predicted that such legislative action would place the country on a "whiskey basis," and therefore defeat the temperance aim of its proponents.

Hoover's Statement

Mr. Hoover's statement reads:

"As to the discussion over the suspension of brewing, I wish to say emphatically that from a strictly food conservation point of view I should like to see the use of foodstuffs suppressed in all drinks, hard and soft. This is not, however, the whole story. We stopped distillation a year ago. There is a long supply of whiskey, gin and other 20 per cent to 40 per cent distilled drinks in the country. We have reduced the consumption of foodstuffs in brewing by 30 per cent and reduced the alcohol content of beer to 2 1/2 per cent. If we stop brewing, the saloons of the country will still be open, but confined practically to a whiskey and gin basis. Any true advocate of temperance and of national efficiency in these times will shrink from this situation, for the national danger in it is greater than the use of some 4,000,000 bushels of grain monthly in the breweries."

Fears Orgy of Drunkenness

"If the American people want prohibition it should prohibit by legislation to that end and not force the food administration to the responsibility for an orgy of drunkenness. It is mighty difficult to get drunk on 2 1/2 per cent beer. It will be easy enough if we force a substitution of distilled drinks for it."

The food administration has gone as far as it can toward temperance without precipitating a worse situation. If the American people or Congress will stop the sale of distilled liquors, the food administration will find no difficulty in stopping brewing."

Mr. Hoover explained that no effort had been made to prohibit the manufacture of wine, because "the wine making would find no difficulty in stopping brewing."

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200,000 Draft Men Called as Million Enroll

All States Except Arizona to Mobilize Recruits Between June 24 and 28

14,000 From New York Ordered to Camp

War Department Expects 750,000 Fighters From New Registrants

WASHINGTON, June 5.—While a million young Americans just turned twenty-one were registered to-day for service in the war for world freedom, orders went out from the office of Provost Marshal General Crowder to the Governors of all states except Arizona for the mobilization between June 24 and 28 of 200,000 more registrants. This was in addition to 40,000 negroes called to-day from twenty states and brings the total number of selective service men called to the colors to 1,595,704, and when they are in camp the nation's army will number well over 2,000,000 men.

750,000 From New Draft

The men who appeared to-day before the 4,500 local boards all over the country have become of age since the first registration day, June 5, 1917. Military authorities estimate that from their number there will be had 750,000 men fit for active duty.

While an act of Congress requires that the new registrants be placed at the bottom of the class to which they are assigned, many of them soon may be called to the colors, as to-day's requisition upon Governors probably will exhaust the first class in some states. While no formal explanation was made, this was believed to have been the reason why Arizona was not included in to-day's call.

Registration Every Three Months

Results of the second registration will not be known until to-morrow. General Crowder has requested the adjutant general of each state to telegraph him a comprehensive summary of the result, giving the total registration, the proportion to the number that had been expected to enroll, reasons obtained for any difference between the figures and the nature of any untoward occurrence attending the registration.

Registration days for men hereafter becoming twenty-one years of age probably will be fixed every three months. It is estimated that 1,000,000 men become of age yearly, and the new registrants are expected to go far toward making up the class in each state, from which thus far all men for the National Army have been drawn.

Assignments for the men called to the colors under to-day's order indicate the rapidity with which troops now are moving overseas. In nearly every instance the registrants under to-day's requisition are assigned to National Army cantonments, whereas, recently, when calls were made, it was necessary to send the men to National Guard, regular army and other camps, because the cantonments were filled.

The quotas and camp assignments follow:

Connecticut—1,200 to Camp Meade, Md.
Massachusetts—1,400 to Camp Devens, Mass.
New Jersey—5,000 to Camp Dix, N. J.
New York—10,000 to Camp Upton, N. Y., 4,000 to Camp Wadsworth, S. C.

Huns Bomb Hospital And Fire on Nurses

Chaplain Tells King of Studied Atrocities of Teuton Flyers

LONDON, June 5.—King George, learning that the chaplain of a British hospital in France which was marked by the Germans for attack was in London, sent a messenger to the chaplain asking him to call at the palace. The chaplain was received by the King this morning.

The chaplain said that two enemy machines first came over the hospital and dropped three bombs, two of which were explosive and fell in the outer wards, while the third was a large incendiary bomb, which dropped in the middle of the building, starting a fire. No sooner had the fire broken out than one of the German machines returned and, flying low, commenced to fire with machine guns upon nurses and men who were rescuing the wounded.

The chaplain was emphatic in his statement that the Germans could not possibly have mistaken the building, and at the King's request he illustrated his words by diagrams of the locality.

King George expressed his abhorrence of the outrage and asked the chaplain to convey his sympathy to those injured in the attack.

Marines Beat Off Two German Blows on Marne

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 5.—American marines wrote another glorious page in their history Tuesday night and Monday in beating off two determined attacks on the Marne battlefield.

Last night they wiped out a large enemy patrol; this morning they charged and captured enemy machine guns, and this afternoon they killed many of the enemy and took prisoners.

The Germans concentrated large forces before Veully Wood and began a mass attack. They were mown down by the American machine gunners, and the attack was broken up before reaching the American line, the Germans fleeing in confusion.

The Marines are fighting like

Trojans and have no desire for sleep.

After inflicting heavy losses on the enemy last night they almost annihilated an enemy patrol this morning. They outfought the German machine gun position this afternoon, killed seven and captured a wounded German.

The story of how the Americans aided the French in stopping the German advance at Château Thierry is a most remarkable one. The regiment which bore the brunt of the fighting has had a glorious career dating back to Revolutionary days. Although it is now composed mostly of enlisted men, many of them had never been under fire before, it arrived in France and marched direct to the battlefield from its training camp. The regiment's fire was so deadly that they broke up an entire German formation and drove off the enemy in confusion. Their French comrades say they showed the greatest skill and accuracy while under fire.

American Fire Spread Havoc In Foe's Lines

Chateau Thierry Inflicted Heavy Losses

By Wilbur Forrest

(Special Cable to The Tribune)
WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES BETWEEN RHEIMS AND SOISSONS, June 5.—The Americans have repeatedly distinguished themselves in the terrific fighting of the last three days. In the defense of Veully Wood and in their counter charge a mile to the north they won the praise of their allies by their smashing blows.

But more dramatic was their resistance to the German attempts to drive them back at Château Thierry and to force a crossing of the Marne there.

Throughout the fighting the Americans were under the enemy's rifle and machine gun fire from the north side of the river. Some actually experienced the novelty of seeing their first hostile German and of being under fire for the first time in their lives simultaneously.

Under Heavy Fire

They were subjected to shell fire as they entered Château Thierry, which the enemy had been bombarding all day long. On the following evening about 9 o'clock the enemy again filtered into the western suburbs and followed the banks of the Marne into the city, while his artillery subjected the streets to the most intense bombardment.

In addition to the semi-darkness the Germans used smoke grenades to obscure their movements and also to hamper machine gun fire.

American gunners held the south approach of the main bridge which the enemy reached from the opposite bank. The bridge had been mined in the center and the Germans, though under a deluge of American machine gun bullets, attempted to rush the structure.

Bridge Is Blown Up

When many had reached the middle span, it was blown up and German bodies went hurtling through the air with the debris. Those who approached the southern bank were made prisoners.

The machine guns spat precise streams of lead at the enemy troops which had crowded onto the north approach of the bridge in the attempt to cross.

Throughout the night the American guns on the left bank commanded the river and frustrated every enemy attempt to repair the footbridges. They constantly enflamed the streets leading to the bridges, making the vicinity perilous for the Germans.

The American losses were more than repaid in the losses they inflicted on the enemy, not to mention the admiration they inspired among

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Allies Take Offensive at One Point in Battle Line

French Infantry and Tank Attack Near Soissons Improves Positions

Foe Withdraws Shock Troops

Teuton Attempt to Advance Near Carlepoint Wood, in West, Breaks Down

Ludendorff has given up—temporarily, at least—his effort to win a decision through his attack on the Marne.

The German push toward Paris broke down yesterday into a series of severe localized attacks and counter attacks for positions.

Every German attempt to drive into the Allied lines was repulsed by Foch's men, who inflicted heavy losses. Taking the offensive at one point, the French pushed the enemy back and rectified an ugly salient in the battle line.

North of the Aisne, near Carlepoint Wood and in the region of Autrech, the Germans endeavored to advance in vain.

The French gained their success north of Corcy, near the tip of the great Champagne salient, when an infantry attack, supported by tanks, straightened the battle line to advantage on the outskirts of the forest of Villers-Cotterets.

Further violent German attacks in the valley of the Ourcq, near Corcy, east of Dommiere, and in the region of Chezy, broke down, with sanguinary losses.

The Crown Prince has withdrawn his shock troops from most of the front.

For the first time since the launching of the drive south of the Aisne, the Berlin War Office last night failed to claim new successes. "On the battle front the situation is unchanged," said the announcement.

Details of the part of the Americans in combating the German attacks on Château Thierry and on the line northwest of that city emphasize their coolness and bravery under fire.

Early Advantage Of Ludendorff in Numbers Vanishing

By Arthur S. Draper

(Special Cable to The Tribune)
LONDON, June 5.—The great battle for Paris gains considerable interest now that Foch has reported that Americans are helping the French block the way to the capital.

Apparently a considerable force of Americans is fighting with the French, and it is a happy augury that they were successful at a time when the tide was still running in favor of the enemy.

Looking at the battle in a broad way, there is reason for confidence in view of the events of the last forty-eight hours. The Crown Prince is still moving his great Noyon-Château Thierry battlefront, but his pace has slackened and he is doing little more than creep.

Foch evidently is making him pay for every advance and is disputing every foot of territory.

Little Change Reported

According to the day's reports, the Oise-Aisne triangle remains unchanged. There has been a slight withdrawal west and southwest of Soissons, and the bulge between the Ourcq and the Marne is a little more pronounced. There has been no change on the French right flank. Territorially the advantages con-